MARCH 5-Noon .- Cotton declined ! since yes terday. Middling Uplands 13id. Sales 8000 bales. Provisions firm. Breadstuffs quiet. Tallow 42s. 9d. LONDON, March 5 .- Finances unchanged. A moon dispatch from Dublin denies the approhension of Col. O'CONNOR.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- In the House there was | To the House of Representatives : an official announcement that the Presinent had

allowed to retain their old seats. The caucus portance is calculated to awaken. I am unable to nominees were elected. Boxnron was elected give it my assent, for reasons so grave that I hope Chaplain. Among the nominees for this office was a statement of them may have some influence on Parson BrownLow. A joint committee was then | the minds of the patriotic and enlightened men appointed from each House to equalize the pay of | with whom the decision must ultimately rest.

The Speaker announced that on Thursday he would appoint committees on mileage and credentials, and would hold the other committees subject to the order of the House.

In the Senate several Bills were presented—one laid on the table until the committees should be appointed.

The committee announced that the President had no communication to make. The Wool Tariff goes into effect at once, but the

a certified copy of the Bill for the appropriation of pay for the Treasury Agents appointed regardless of the test cath, which section was stricken out by the Conference Committee previous to its passage.

Washington News. WASHINGTON, March 5.-The New York Herald's special says there is a delegation from South Carolina already here, conferring with the President relative to the Brigadier Bill. Congress will push the impeachment investiga-

Alexandria negroes claim the right to vote in to-day's municipal election under SHERMAN'S Bill. The Chronicle of this city urges them to vote, and threatens those who, by violence or mistaken apprehension of the law, shall prevent them.

The Election Commissioners sent delegates here to consult the authorities. CAMEBON said in response to SEWARD, that if JOHNSON had have been a wise man he would have signed the Reconstruction Bill, and thus have gotton himself back into his old harness. He might then, perhaps, have been forgiven some wrong done during the last four months, but it was now too South American News.

NEW YORK, March 5 .- The Times' Panama cor-

respondent reports that the President of Bolivia was killed by his body guard, and there is a revolution in Carthagena is consequence. New York News.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, with \$800,000 treasure, has arrived from San Francisco, bringing California dates to General News.

ALEXANDRIA, March 5 .- The negro vote taken at the late election will be contested provided the white Republican vote, added to the black poll,

makes a plurality. Domestic Markets, NOON DISPATCH. NEW YORK, March 5 .- Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull. Corn 1@2c. better. Pork very firm sales 250 bbls.; new mess \$21 874. Lard dull, bbls.

lands. Freights quiet. The Stack market is lower; 5-20's of '62 coupons 1101@1104. Exchange, 60 days, 81; sight, 9. Gold

124@134. Cotton dull; 81@311 for Middling Up-

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton dull and heavy. Sales 1900 bales, at 31c. for Middling Uplands. Flour dull; for common firm; for good State \$8.50a11.25. Wheat heavy. Corn active, and advanced 2a3c-\$1.08a1.11. Pork bonyant, \$21.62a22. Lard heavy. Whiskey quiet. Freights unchanged; Cotton to Liverpool, by steam, faid.

· 5-20's of '62 Coupons, 109 al10. Gold, 136; Money, 67.

New OBLEANS, March 5 .- Cotton-Sales 3350 bales. Market low. Low Middling 291a30c. Receipts in three days 9543 bales. Exports in the same time 15,783. Sugar firm at 13c. for good common to fair. Molasses dult at 65a75c. for common * . to good. Flour in fair demand but lower. Super 11a111. Gold closed at 371. Sterling 472a481.

BALTIMORE, March 5 .- Cotton lower; Middling Uplands, 30a3(4). Flour unchanged. Southern Wheat scarce. Corn, receipts small, demand good at 98ca\$1. Mess Pork, \$21 68. Sugar steady. Whiekey irregular.

CINCINNATI, March 5 .- Flour unchanged, with a limited local demand. Wheat quiet. Corn dull; shelled 62; ears 57; sacks 56. Cotton dull and nominal at 27@280. for Middling Upland. Whickey firm at \$2 26. Mess Pork firmer; held at \$21 00. Bacon firmer. Shoulders 94; Sides 102.

Sr. Louis, March 5.—Cotton quiet at 27c. for Middling Uplands, 27 a28c. for Strict do. do. Flour quiet; Superfine, \$8.75a10; Extra, \$10a10.25. Wheat dull. Corn better; \$1.45a1.50. Mess Pork advariced; \$20a20.50. Bacon stiff, at 12\a12\a12\a12\c. for Clear Sides, 94c. for Shoulders.

State Items.

THE ORPHAN HOUSE.—Rev. T. H. EDWARDS, writing to us from Newberry, under date of 18th of February, says:
By visiting Washington, I have obtained assurance of all the assistance I desire from the Government. I also have capital enough in prospect to begin my "Orphan Home," on a much larger scale than I could possibly have anticipated. My suc-cess far exceeded my most sanguine expecta-tions. * * I wish to commence building as soon as practicable, that I may be able to start my school at the earliest day possible. The school is not for the orphans of soldiers exclusively, but destitute orphans all over our land. [Pickens Courier.

DEATH OF MR. ANDERSON—Mr. Isaac Anderson, an aged and highly respectable citizen of Pickens, died at his residence, on Eastatoee, on the 17th nltimo. He was in his eighty-seventh year.—Ibid. PUNISHMENT COMMUTED.—Perry Durham who has been under the sentence of death for the murder of Col. Thomas Miller, has had his punishment commuted by Gov. Orr to imprisonment in the ponitentiary for life.—Ibid.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon .. fire occurred in the building opposite the Pucenix office, occupied by Mrs. Reed as a millinery store. The fire originated in the cellar, among several cases of straw goods, and is supposed to be the work of some evil-disposed person. The damage to the building was slight, as the firemen were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in arresting the flames, after the destruction of some millinery goods.

THE STATE CURRENCY .- We learn that the bills receivable are somewhat firmer than they have been during the past month, owing no doubt to the fact that taxes are being paid, and a considerable amount has thus been withdrawn from circulation. There also appears to be less apprehension than formerly with reference to any change in our State government under the new law by which we are hereafter to be controlled.—Carolinian.

RELIEF FOR THE PEOPLE OF LANCASTER DISTRICT S. C.—We are gratified to learn from Col. Wm.
Johnston that he had received several donations
for the suffering in Lancaster District—two hundred and fifty bushels of corn from the noble city of Newberne, and three hundred dollars from Boston, contributed by the edito: of the Pilot and a few friends. The Colonel also received a letter punishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to depunishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to depunishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to depunishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to depunishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to depunishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to depunishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to depunishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to depunishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to depunishment is not to be inflicted; but who is to depunish the delicities of the provision is practically indicated. from an influential gentleman in Washington City, inquiring if the reported destitution in that and other sections was reliable. He reponded, fully endorsing the statement of Colonel Mittagg and others, and we have reason to hope substantial aid from that quarter may be expected. We regret that our people could not rescond to the appeal of their suffering neighbors as their liberal and gene-rous hearts prompted. The immediate county suffered immensely from the drought last summer, and a large number of our people who have heretofore been sellers of corn are now buyers. There is a great deal of destitution in our midst, continued calls for the relief of which have been constantly responded to with a liberal hand. The people of Lancaster have our sympathy, and the very few who can, will do something for their re-lief. Col. Johnston has not only contributed out of his own means, but has been instrumental in securing, and will continue to exert himself to sesecuring, and was consultant supply.

[Charlotte Times.

A GREAT amateur bullfight took place at the A GREAT annateur bunning took place at the City of Mexico on the 13th of January, which was originated for the laudable purpose of replenishing the coffers of the Hospital de Pobres. Four thousand of the elite of the city, including ladies, were realized from the enterprise.

VETO MESSAGE.

Message of the President of the United States, returning to the House of Repre-

I have examined the bill "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" with In drawing seats STEVENS and WASHBURNE were | the care and anxiety which its transcendent im-

The bill places all the people of the ten States therein named, under the absolute domination of military rulers; and the preamble undertakes to give the reason upon which the measure is based, and the ground upon which it is justified. It declares that there exists in those States no legal to reorganize the Supreme Court; but they were all governments, and no adequate protection for life or property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace and good order within their limits. Is this

true as matter of fact? It is not denied that the States in question have each of them an actual government, with all the Senate Finance Committee will report in favor of the suspension for ten days.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not received a contified convert the Bill for the appropriation of the makes administer, and execute the laws which concern their domestic affairs. An existing de facto g vernment, exercising such func-tions as these, is itself the law of the State upon tions as these, is itself the law of the State upon all matters within its jur.sdiction. To pronounce the supreme law-making power of an established State illegal, is to say that law itself is unlawful. The provisions which these governments have made for the preservation of order, the suppression of crime, and the redress of private injuries, are in substance and principle the same as those which prevail in the Northern States and in other civilized countries. They certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime, nor has this been accomplished anywhere in the world. There, as well as elsewhere, offenders complished. offenders sometimes escape for want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally, perhaps, by the inefficiency of courts or the prejudice of jurors. It is undoubtedly true that these evils have been much increased and aggravated, North have been much increased and aggravated, North and South, by the demoralizing innuence of civil war, and by the rancorous passions which the contest has engendered. But that these people are maintaining local governments for themselves which habitually defeat the object of all government and render their own lives and property insecure, is in itself utterly improbable, and the avernment of the kill to that effect is not supported by secure, is in itself utterly improbable, and my knowledge. any evidence which has come to my knowledge.
All the information I have on the subject convinces
me that the masses of the Southern people and
those who control their public acts, while they entartain diverse opinions of meeting of Peders. those who control their public acts, while they entertain diverse opinions on questions of Federal policy, are completely united in the effort to reorganize their society on the basis of peace, and to restore their mutual prosperity as rapidly and as completely as their circumstances will permit. will secure the right of voting at all elections to negroes, and to such white men as may not be dis-franchised for rebellion or felony. Fourth; the submission of the constitution for ratification to negroes and white men not disfranchised, and its actual ratification by their vote. Fifth, the submission of the State constitution to Congress for examination and approval, and the actual approval of it by that body Sixth, the adoction of a certain amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of the Legislature elected under the new

constitution. Seventh, the adoption of said amendment by a sufficient number of other States to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States. All these conditions must be ful-United States. All these conditions must be fulfilled before the people of any of these States can be relieved from the bondage of military domination; but when they are fulfilled, then immediately the pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace and order or not, and without any reference to the security of life or property. The excuse given for the bill in the preamble is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used—not for any purpose of order or for the The military rule which it establishes is plainly to be used—not for any purpose of order or for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coer-cing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is known that they are opposed, and upon which they have an undeniable ight to exercise their own judgment.

I submit to Congress whether this measure is not, in its whole character, scope and object, without precedent and without authority, in palpable conflict with the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic have shed so much blood and arranded so much treasure much blood and expended so much treasure.

The ten States named in the bill are divided into five districts. For each district an officer of the army, not below the rank of brigadier-general, is

to be appointed to rule over the people; and he is to be supported with an efficient military force to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority. These duties and that authority, as defined by the third section of the bill, are "to protect all persons in their rights of person and ty, to suppress insurrection, disorder and e, and to punish or cause to be punished. all disturbers of the public peace or criminals. The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to take the place of all law. The law of the States is the only rule applicable to the sub-placed under his control, and that jects placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares all interference of State authority to be null and void. He slone is permitted to determine what are rights of person or property, and he may protect them in such way as, in his discretion, may seem proper. It places at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district, and he may distribute them without let or hindrance to whom he places. Being bound by no State law, and he pleases. Being bound by no State law, and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own; and he he may make a criminal code of his own; and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulse of his private passions in each case that arises. He is bound by no rules of evidence; there is indeed no provision by which he is authorized or required to take any evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condenned whom he propunces to

all persons are condemned whom he pronounces to be guilty. He is not bound to keep any record, or make any report of his proceedings. He may arrest his victims wherever he finds them, without warrant, accusation, or proof of probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives it of his grace and mercy, not because he is commanded so to do. To a casual reader of the bill it might seem that To a casual reader of the bill it might seem that some kind of trial was secured by it to persons ac-cused of crime; but such is not the case. The offic r "may allow local civil tribunals to try of-fenders," but of course this does not require that he shall do so. If any State or Federal court presumes to exercise its legal jurisdiction by the trial of a malefactor without his special permission, he can break it up, and punish the judges and jurors as being themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice, and despoil his enemies con-

trary to justice.
It is also provided that "he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals;" but this power he is not commanded to exercise. It is merely permissive, and is to be used only when merely permissive, and is to be used for the trial in his judgment it may be uc assary for the trial of offenders. Even if the semicace of a commission of offenders. sion were made a prerequirite to the punishment of a party, it would be scarcely the slightest check upon the officer, who has authority to organize it as he pleases, prescribe its mode of proceeding, appoint its members from among his own subordinates, and revise all its decisions. Instead of mitigating the harshness of his single rule, such a tri-bunal would be used much more probably to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel and

several provisions, dictated by the humanity of Congress, have been inserted in the bill, apparently to restrain the power of the c mmanding officer; but it seems to me that they are of no avail for that purpose. The fourth section provides-First. That trials shall not be unnecessarily delayed; but I think I have shown that the power is given to punish without trial, and if so, this provision is punishment is not to be indicted; but who is to decide what is cruel and what is unusual? The words have acquired a legal meaning by long use in the courts. Can it be expected that military officers will understand or follow a rule expressed in landing account the court of the states, or during rebellion within the limits of the States maintaining adherence to the National Government, when the public danger requires the expressed in landing account of the states and the public danger requires the publi guage so purely technical, and not pertaining in the least degree to their profession? If not, then each officer may define cruelty according to his own temper, and if it is not usual, he will make it usual. Corporeal punishment, imprisonment, the gag, the ball and chain, and the almost insupportable the ball and chain, and the almost insupportable forms of torture invented for military punishment, lie within the range of choice. Third. The sentence of a commission is not to be executed without being approved by the commander, if it affects life or liberty, and a sentence of death must be approved by the President. This applies to cases in which there has been a trial and sentence. I take it to be clear, under this bill, that the militory commander may condemn to death without even the form of a trial by a military commission, so that the life of the condemned may depend upon

the will of two men, instead of one.

It is plain that the authority here given to the mili ary officer amounts to absolute despotism.

But, to make it still more unendurable, the bill provides that it may be delegated to as many subordinates as he chooses to appoint; for it declares that he shall "punish or cause to be punished." Such a power has not been wielded by any monarch thousand of the elice of the city, including lattice, thousand of the elice of the youth of Meximere present, and the flower of the youth of Meximere present the whole population of the ten States-all per-

sons, of every color, sex and condition, and every stranger within their limits—to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives to the military officers over both white and colored persons.

It may be answered to this that the officers of the army are too magnanimous, just, and humane to oppress and trample upon a subjugated people. I do not doubt that army officers are as well ensentatives a Bill entitled "An Act to Provide for the More Efficient Government of of men. But the history of the world has been written in vain, if it does not teach us that unre-strained authority can never be safely trusted in human hands. It is almost sure to be rapre or less abused under any circumstances, and it has always resulted in gross tyranny where the rulers who exercise it are strangers to their subjects, and come among them as the representatives of a distant power, and more especially when the power that sends them is unfriendly. Governments closely recembling that have prepared resembling that here proposed have been fairly tried in Hungary and Poland, and the suffering en-dured by those people roused the sympathies of dured by those people roused the sympathies of the entire world. It was tried in Ireland, and, though tempered at first by principles of English law, it gave birth to cruelties so atrocious that they are never recounted without just indignation. The power, and sent them to the southern departments of the republic. The massacres, murders, and other atrocities which they committed, show what the passions of the ablest men in the most civilized society will tempt them to do when wholly un-

The men of our race in every age have struggled the men of our race in every age have strugged to tie up the hands of their Governments and keep them within the law; because their own experience of all mankind taught them that rulers could not be relied on to concede those rights which they we renot legally bound to respect. The head of a great empire has sometimes governed it with a mild and paternal sway; but the kindness of an irresponsible deputy never yields what the law does not extort from him. Between such a master and the people subjected to his domination there can be nothing but enmity; he punishes them if they resist his authority, and, if they submit to it, he hates them for their servility.

I come now to a question which is, if possible, still more important. Have we the power to establish and carry into execution a measure like

this? I answer, certainly not, if we derive our authority from the Constitution, and if we are bound by the limitations which it imposes.

This proposition is perfectly clear—that no branch of the Federal Government, executive, legislative or indicate and the second of the constitution. islative, or judicial, can have any just powers, except those which it derives through and exercises under the organic law of the Union. Outside of the Constitution, we have no legal authority more than private citizons, and within it we have only so much as that instrument gives us. This bro principle limits all our functions, and applies to all subjects. It protects not only the citizens of States which are within the Union, but it shields every human being who comes or is brought under our jurisdiction. We have no right to do in one place, more than in another, that which the Cont.tution says we shall not do at all. If, therefore, the Southern States were in truth out of the Union

we could not treat their people in a way which the fundamental law forbids. Some persons assume that the success of our arms in crushing the opposition which was made in some of the States to the execution of the Federal laws, reduced those States and all their people—the innocent as well as the guilty—to the condition of vassalage, and gave us a p wer over them which the Constitution does not bestow, or define, or limit. No fallacy can be more transparent than this. Our victories subjected the inurgents to legal obedience, not to the yoke of an arbitrary despotism. When an absolute sovereign reduces his rebellious subjects, he may deal with them according to his pleasure, because he had that power before. But when a limited ganize their society on the basis of peace, and to restore their mutual prosperity as rapidly and as completely as their circumstances will permit.

The bill, however, would seem to show upon its face that the establishment of peace and good order is not its real object. The fifth section declares that the preceding sections shall cease to operate in any State where certain events shall have happened. These events are: First, the selection of delegates to a State convention by an election at which negroes shall be allowed to vote. Second, the formation of a State constitution by the convention so chosen. Third, the insertion into the State constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to have the right of voting at all elections to have a solution for the state of the state constitution to have a solution for the state of the state constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to have a solution for the state constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to have a solution for the state of the propulation of the United States and to which which means a solution of the state of the provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to have a solution of the state of the provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to have a solution of the state of the provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to have a solution of the state of the provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to have a solution of the state of the state of the state of the state of the secure has a solution of the state of the secure has a solution of the state of the secure has a solution of the state of the secure has a solution of the state of the secure has a solution of the secure has States was sovereign within its constitutional sphere; that it executed its laws, like the States themselves, by applying its coercive power direct-ly to individuals; and that it could put down insurection with the same effect as a State, and no other. The opposite doctrine is the worst heresy of those who advocated accession, and cannot be agreed to without admitting that heresy to be

> Invasion, insurrection, rebellion, and domestic violence, were anticipated when the government was f amed, and the means of repelling and supwas I amed, and the means of repelling and sup-pressing them were wisely provided for in the Constitution; but it was not thought necessary to declare that the States in which they might occur should be expelled from the Union. Rebellions, which were invariably suppressed, occurred prior to that out of which these questions grow; but the States continued to exist, and the Union remained unbroken. In Massachusetts, in Panylvania, in Rhode Island, and in New York, at different periods in our history, violent and armed opposition to the United States was carried on; but the relations of those States with the Federal Government were not supposed to be interrupted or changed there-by, after the re-ellious portions of their population were defeated and put down. It is true that in these earlier cases there was no formal expression of a determination to withdraw from the Union but it is also true that in the Southern States the ordinances of secession were treated by all the ordinances of secession were measured by an are now acknowledged to be so by the States themselves. If we admit that they had any force or validity, or that they did in fact take the States in which they were passed out of the Union, we sweep from under our feet all the grounds upon which we stand in justifying the use of Federal force to maintain the integrity of the government.

is a bill passed by Congress in time of eace. There is not, in any one of the States brought under its operation, either war or insur-rection. The laws of the States and of the Federal overnment are all in undisturbed and harmonious pperation. The courts, State and Federal, are open, and in the full exercise of their proper au-thority. Over every State comprised in these five military districts, life, liberty and properity are se-cured by State laws and Federal laws, and National Constitution is everywhere in of the bill announces that it is intended "for the more efficient government" of these ten States. It is recited, by way of preamble, that no legal State governments, "nor adequate protection for life or property," exist in those States, and that peace and good order should be thus enforced. The first thing which arrests attention upon these recitals, which prepare the way for martial law, is this that the only foundation upon which martia law can exist under our form of government is not stated or so much as pretended. Actual war, for-eign invasion, domestic insurrection—none of ign invasion, domestic insurrection—none of these appear; and none of these in fact exist. It is not even recited that any sort of war or insurrection is threatened. Let us pause here to consider, upon this question of constitutional law and the power of Congress, a recent decision of the Su-preme Court of the United States in ex parte Mil-

I will first quote from the opinion of the majority of the court: "Martial law cannot arise from a threatened invasion. The necessity must be ac-tual and present, the invasion real, such as effectually closes the courts and deposes the civil admin-istration." We see that marval law comes in only when actual war closes the courts and deposes the civil authority; but this bill, in time of peace, makes martial law operate as though we were in actual war, and become the cause, instead of the consequence, of the abrogation of civil authority. consequence, of the adrogation of civil authority. One more quotation: "It follows from what has been said on this subject that there are occasions when martial law can be properly applied. If in foreign invasion or civil war the courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to a law of the courts." closed, and it is impossible to administer criminal lustice according to law, then, on the theatre of active military operations, where war really pre-vails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority, thus everthrown, to preserve the safety of the army and society; and as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course."

I now quote from the opinion of the minority of

the court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase: "We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists. Where peace exists, the laws of peace must prevail." This is sufficiently ex-plicit. Peace exists in all the territory to which this bill applies. It asserts a power in Congress, in time of peace, to set aside the laws of peace and to . "stitute the laws of war. The minority, concurring with the majority, declares that Congress and to a state of the peace and the pe gress does not possess that power. Again, and, if possible, more omphatically, the Chief Justice, with remarkable clearness and condensation, same

up the whole matte as follows:

"There are under the Constitution three kinds of military jurisdiction—one to be exercised both in peace and war; another to be exercised in time of foreign war wi hout the boundaries of the United States, or in time of rebellion and civil war within States or districts occupied by rebels treated of invasion or insurrection within the limits of the acts of Congress prescribing rules and articles of war, or otherwise providing for the government of the national forces; the second may be distinguished as MILITARY GOVERNMENT, superseding, as far as may be deemed expedient, the local law, and exercised by the military commander under the di-rection of the President, with the express or implied sanction of Congress; while the third may be denominated Martial Law Proper, and is called into action by Congress, or temporarily, when the action of Congress cannot be invited, and in the case of justifying or excusing peril by the Presi-dent, in times of insurrection or invasion, or of civil or foreign war, within districts or localities where ordinary law no longer adequately secures public safety and private rights," It will be observed that of the three kinds of

military jurisdiction which can be exercised or reated under our Constitution, there is but one that can prevail in time of peace, and that is the gode of laws enated by Congress for the government of the national forces. That body of military law has no application to the citizen, nor even to the citizen soldier enrolled in the militia in time of peace. But thus bill is not a part of that sort of military law, for that applies only to the soldier and not to the citizen, whilst, contrariwise, the military law provided by this bill applies only to the citizen and not to the soldier.

I need not say to the representatives of the American people that their Constitution forbids the exercise of judicial power in any way but one—that is by the ordained and established courts. It that is by the orderned and established courts. It is equally well known that in all criminal cases a trie, by jury is made indispensable by the express words of that instrument. I will not enlarge on the inestimable value of the right thus secured to overy freeman, or speak of the danger to public liberty in all parts of the country, which must ensne from a denial of it anywhere or upon any pro-tence. A very recent decision of the Supreme. Court has traced the history, vindicated the dig-nity, and made known the value of this great pri-vilege so clearly that nothing mere is needed. To what extent a violation of it might be excused in time of war or public danger may admit of discus-cion but we are providing now for a time of prosion, but we are providing now for a time of profound peace, where there is not an armed soldier within our borders except those who are in the ser-vice of the Government. It is in such a condition of vice of the Government. It is in such a condition of things that an act of Congress is proposed which, if carried out, would deny a trial by the lawful courts and juries to nine millions of American citizens, and to their posterity for an indefinite period, It seems to be scarcely possible that any one should seriously believe this consistent with a Constitution which declares, in simple, plain, and unambiguous language, that all persons shall have that right, and that no person shall ever, in any case, be deprived of it. The Constitution also forbids the arrest of the citizen without judicial warrant, founded on probable cause. This bill authorizes an arrest without warrant, at the pleasure of a military commander. The Constitution declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime swer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment by a grand jury." This bill holds every person not a soldier answerable for all crimes and all charges without any presentment. The Constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." This bill sets aside all process of law, and makes the citizen answerable in his person and

bill sets aside all process of law, and makes the citizen answerable in his person and property to the will of one man, and as to his life to the will of two. Finally, the Constitution declares that "the privilege of the writ of habe is corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" whereas this bill declares martial law (which of itself suspends this great writ) in time of peace, and authorizes the military to make the arrest, and gives to the prisoner only one pritime of peace, and authorizes the military to make the arrest, and gives to the prisoner only one privilege, and that is a trial "vithout necessary delay." He has no hope of release from custody, except the hope, such as it is, of release by acquittal before a military commission.

The United States are bound to guarantee to each State a republican form of government. Can it be pretended that this obligation is not palpably broken if we carry out a measure like this, which wipes away every vestige of republican government in ten States, and puts the life, property, liberty, and honor of all the people in each of them under the domination of a single person clothed with unlimited authority?

The Parliament of England, exercising the omnipotent power which it claimed, was accustomed

nipotent power which it claimed, was accustomed to pass bills of attainder; that is to say, it would convict men of treason and other crimes by legisconvict men of treason and other crimes by legislative enactment. The person accused had a hearing, sometimes a patient and fair one; but generally party prejudice prevailed, instead of justice. It often became necessary for Parliament to acknowledge its error and reverse its own action: The fathers of our country determined that no such thing should occur here. They withheld the power from Congress, and thus forbade its exercise by that had sond they provided in the Constitution

that body, and they provided in the Constitution that no State should pass any bill of attainder. It is, therefore, impossible for any person in this country to be constitutionally convicted or punished for any crime by a legislative proceeding of any sort. Nevertheless, here is a bill of attainder arriver nine millions of people at once. It is

The purpose and object of the bill—the general intent which pervades it from beginning to end—is to change the entire structure and character of the State governments, and to compel them by force to the adoption of organic laws and regulations which they are unwilling to accept, if left to themselves.

The negroes have not asked for the privilege of voting—the vast majority of them have no idea what it means. This bill not only thrusts it into their hands, but compels them, as well as the whites, to use it in a particular way. If they do not form a constitution with prescribed articles in it, and afterwards elect a Legislature which will act upon certain measures in a prescribed way, neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the siavery which the bill imposes upon them. Without pausing here to consider the policy or impolicy of Africanizing the Southern part of our territory, I would simply ask the attention of Congress to tast manifest, well-known, and universally acknowledged rule of constitutional law, which declares that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction, authority or power to regulate such subjects for authority or power to regulate such subjects for any State. To force the right of suffrage out of the hands of the white teople and into the hands of the negroes is an arbitrary violation of this principle.

The bill imposes martial law at once, and its operations will begin as soon as the General and his troopers are he put it pleas. The dread attentions is troops can be put in place. The dead alterna-ve between its harsh rule and compliance with the terms of this measure is not suspended, nor are the people afforded any time for free deliberation. The bill says to them, take martial law first, then deliberate and them them deliberate and them them deliberate.

then deliberate. And when they have done all that this measure requires them to do, other conditions and contingencies, over which they have no control, yet remain to be fulfilled before they can be relieved from martial law. Another Congress must first approve the constitutions, made in conformity with the will of this Congress, and must declare these States entitled to representa-tion in both Houses. The whole question thus remains open and unsettled, and must again occupy the attention of Congress, and in the meantime the agitation which now prevails will continue to listurb all portions of the people.

The bill also denies the legality of the governants of ten of the States which participated in

he ratification of the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the parisdiction of the United States, and practically excludes them from the Union. If this essumpion of the bill be correct, their concurrence cannot be considered as having been legally given, and the important fact is made to appear that the consent of three-fourths of the States—the requistte number—has not been constitutionally obtained to the ratification of that amendment, thus leaving the question of slavery where it stood be-fore the amendment was officially declared to nore the amendment was omicially declared to have become a part of the Constitution.

That the measure proposed by this bill does violate the Constitution in the particulars mentioned, and in many other ways which I forbear to enumerate, is too clear to admit of the least doubt.

It only remains to consider whether the injunc-It only remains to consider whether the highest consider whether the highest considerable to be obeyed or not. I think they ought to be obeyed, for reasons which I will proceed to give as briefly as possible.

In the first place, it is the only system of free government which we can hope to have as a nation. When it ceases to be the rule of our conduct, we may, perhaps, take our choice between complete anarchy, a consolidated despotism, and a total dissolution of the Union, but national liberty, regulated by law, will have passed beyond our

It is the best frame of government the world ver saw. No other is or can be so well adapted to the genius, habits, or wants of the American people. Combining the strength of a great empire with unspeakable blessings of local self-government—having a central power to defend the gene-ral interests, and recognizing the authority of the States as the guardians of industrial rights, it is "the sheet-anchor of our safety abroad and our peace at home." It was ordained "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity These great ends have been attained heretofor and will be again, by faithful obedience to it, but they are cortain to be lost if we treat with disre-gard its sacred obligations.

It was to punish the gross crime of dofying the Constitution, and to vindicate its supreme author-ity, that we carried on a bloody war of four years duration. Shall we now acknowledge that we sacri-aced a million of lives and expended billions of

reasure to enforce a Constitution which is not worthy of respect and preservation?

Those who advocated the right of secession alleged in their own justification that v.e had no regard for law, and that their rights of property, life, and liberty would not be safe under the Constitution, as administered by us. If we now verify their assertion, we prove that they were in truth and in fact fighting for their liberty, and instead of branding their leaders with the dishonoring name of traitors against a righteous and legal government, we elevate them in history to the rank of self-sacrifibing patriots, consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of Washington, and Hampden, and Sydney. No, let us leave them to the infamy they deserve, nish them as they should be punished as belligerents; and a third to be exercised in time | ing to law, and take upon ourselves no share of the odium which they should bear alone.

It is a part of our public history which can never be forgotten that both Houses of Congress in July,

be forgotten that both houses of Congress in July, 1861, declared in the form of a solemn resolution that the war was and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to enforce the Constitution and laws; and that when this was yielded by the parties in rebellion, the contest should cease, with the constitutional rights of the States and of individuals unimpaired. This reso-lution was adopted and sent forth to the world unanimously by the Senate, and with only two dissenting voices in the House. It was accepted by the friends of the Union in the South, as well as in the North, as expressing honestly and truly the object of the war. On the faith of it, many thousands of persons in both sections gave their lives and their fortunes to the cause. To ropudiate it now by refusing to the States and to the individuals within them the rights which the Constitution and laws of the Union would secure to them, is a breach of our plighted honor for which I can imagine no excuse, and to which I cannot volunta-

rily become a party.
The cyils which spring from the unsettled state of our Government will be acknowledged by all Commercial intercourse is impeded, capital is in constant peril, public securities fluctuate in value, peace itself is not secure, and the sense of moral and political duty is impaired. To avert these calamities from our country, it is imperatively required that we should immediately decide upon some course of administration which can be stead. onie course of administration which can be stoad fastly adhered to. I am thoroughly convinced that any settlement, or compromise, or plan of action

which is inconsistent with the principles, of the Constitution will not only be unavailing, but mis chievous; that it will but multiply the present evils, instead of removing them. The Constitution in its whole integrity and vigor, through-out the length and breadth of the land, is the best of all compromises. Besides, our duty does not, in any judgment, leave us a choice between that and any other. I believe that it contains the remedy that is so much needed, and that if the co-ordinate branches of the Govern-ment would unite upon its provisions, they would be found broad enough and strong enough to sus-tain in time of peace the nation which they bore safely through the ord-al of a protracted civil war. Among the most sacred guaranties of that instru-ment are those which declare that "each State Among the most sacred guaranties of that instrument are those which declare that "each State shall have at least one Representative," and that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." Thus, as heretofore urged, "in the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress." "When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but-persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the Legislative Councils of the Nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union." And is it not far better that the work of restoration should be accomplished by simple compliance with the plain requirements of the Constitution, than should be accomplished by simple compliance with the plain requirements of the Constitution, than by a recourse to measures which in effect destroy the States, and threaten the subversion of the General Government? All that is necessary to settle this simple but important question, without further agitation or delay, is a willingness on the further agitation or delay, is a willingness on the part of all to sustain the Constitution and carry its provisions into practical operation. If to-morrow either branch of Congress would declare that, upon the presentation of their credentials, members constitutionally elected and loyal to the General Government would be admitted to seats in Congress, while all others would be excluded and their places remain vaeant until the selection by the people of loyal and qualified persons; and if, at the same time, assurance were given that this policy would be continued until all the States were represented in Congress, it would send a thrill of joy throughout the entire land, as indicating the inauguration of a system which must speedily bring guration of a system which must speedily bring

guration of a system which must speeduly bring tranquillity to the public mind.

While we are legislating upon subjects which are of great importance to the whole people, and which must affect all parts of the country, not only during the life of the present generation, but for ages to come, we should remember that all men are entitled at least to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves cis which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children. At present ten States are de-nied representation, and when the Fortieth Con-gress assembles on the fourth day of the present month, sixteen States will be without a voice in the House of Representatives. This grave fact, with the important questions before us, should induce us to pause in a course of legislation which, looking solely to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the rights it transgresses, the law which it violates, or the institutions which it importing mperils. ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, March 2, 1867.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

taining to the prospects of the continuance or infraction of the peace of Europe. They have both, from their thrones, recently delivered addresses to their respective Parliaments, on the affairs to them severally of the greatest importance; and touching the peace of Europe, Napoleon, on the 15th of February, remarked, that he has "the firm conviction that peace will not be disturbed;" and the Queen of England more recently expressed reasons for hoping "that the war in which Prussia, Austria and Italy have been engaged, may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe."

But notwithstanding these royal assurances, there are many whose minds are not altogether at ease on this momentous question. It has been surmised that the close of the French Exhibition would be speedily followed by new developments indicative of an aggressive policy on the part of Louis Napoleon. He might then avail himself of an opportunity to rectify the national boundaries, and perhaps avenge certain supposed indignities heretofore re : sived from jealous but powerful neighbors. As time passes nothing transpires that tends to justify these evil portents, and if we mistake not the dread of the future, amounting almost to a feeling of consternation which grew out of the events connected with the German war. is giving place to a reasonable hope of continued peace. Confidence is gradually regained. At first the havoc of the Prussian breech-loaders caused a simultaneous demand throughout Europe for more effective firearms and the most thorough military reorganization. The work was entered upon with promptitude and earnestness by nearly all the leading governments, including France, England, Austria, Russia and the Scandinavian nowers. It still continues, and will take years for ts completion, but in the end the relative strength of ambitious rivals is not likely to be essentially changed. Certainly a single year cannot greatly disturb the equilibrium of forces. On all sides it is agreed that if war comes at all France and Prussia will figure as the chief combatants. But the formidable array of fortresses held by Prussia on the Rhine, the well-filled ranks of the now terrible "landwehr," and the plethoric condition of King WILLIAM'S treasury, are substantial arguments in favor of peace which Louis Napoleon is fully competent to appreciate.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The National Bankrupt Bill has become a law. It is a very lengthy bill, but the following comprise its important provisions:

Section 11. Prescribes the method of availing of Any debtor, whose debts, provable under the act, amount to over three hundred dollars, may petition the District Judge of his district, stating his insolvency, his willingness to surrender his es-tate and a schedule under oath of his debts and his creditors, with the nature of the debt in full, and an inventory, also under oath, of his assets. Such petition shall be an act of bankruptcy, and the petitioner be adjudged a bankrupt. The judge shall thereupon issue a warrant (or the Register, if there be no opposing party) directed to the Uni-ted States Marshal of said district, authorizing ted States Marshal of said district, authorizing him to publish the necessary notices, to wit: 1. That a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued. 2. That all payments of debts to such debtor are forbidden. 3. That a meeting of the creditors to prove debts and choose assignees, will be held in a court of bankruptcy, not less than ten nor more than ninety days after the issuing of the warrant. Section 14. Directs that the Judge (or if there is no empring interest the Register) shall convey. is no opposing interest the Register) shall convey to the assignee or assignees the entire real and personal estate of the bankrupt, but from this assignment are excepted household and kitchen fur-niture, and such other articles as the assignee may indicate, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, the wearing apparel of the bankrupt and his family, his uniform and arms, and any his family, his uniform and arms, and any other property hereafter exempted from attachment or levy by United States laws.

Section 27. Proscribes that all creditors, who prove their debts, shall share alike, except that wages to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars, for service performed in the preceding six months, abell he reset in full shall be paid in full.

Section 28. Prevents the priority of debts.

Section 29. Allows the bankrupt, after six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts or assets within sixty days, to apply for his discharge, which the court, after due notice, shall grant, if the bankrupt has honestly exhibited less by consent of creditors—except where the assets amount to seventy per cent. of the debts.

Sections 31 to 39. Concern details, pronounce against fraud and the like.

Section 39 provides for involuntary bankruptcy, declaring that an absconding debtor, a debtor who makes assignments to defraud, against whom an unsatisfied execution for over one hundred dollars stands, who makes an assignment to give prefer ence to special creditors, or who has suspended for fourteen days the payment of his commercial paper shall, on the petition of any creditor, be ad-judged a bankrupt. THE CHICAGO Times says that since the com-

mencement of the war there has been no ship building of any account along the shores of our inland lakes. A demand for additional tonnage to carry on lake trade has been met during the pre sent winter by an unusual activity in the work of vessel building, and more vessels, and of a larger amount of tonnage, have been constructed during the season than during any year hitherto. Be-sides sailing vessels, several new propellers and two sidewheel steamers wil be ready for business at the opening of navigation. THE Danish sculptor, Professor Jerichan, is at

present in Rome, engaged in executing in marble three groups, all of which are destined for Eng-land. The first, the bridal gift of the large landowners of Denmark to the Princess of Wales, and cast of which is at Marlborough House, represents Adam awakening and finding, for the first time, Eve by his side; the second, "Women surprised while Bathing," has been ordered by the Princess of Wales; and the third, a "Hutsman attacked by a panther whose cub he has taken, by Sir Francis Goldsmid,

AUCTION SALES.

Direct Importation of Crovkery, ex Gladstone, from Liverpool.

BY CLIFFORD & MATHEWES,
Auctioneers, No. 56 Broad Street.

Will be seld at suction on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at
United States Bonded Warehouse, on North Atlantic

Wharf, at 11 o'clock, 15 CRATES CROCKERY CONSTSTING OF

CONSISTING OF:

1 CRATE, 72 DOZEN, B E TWIFLERS, 1-9 SOUPS

1 crate, 100 dozen, B E Muffins

1 crate, 24 dozen, C C Chambers, and 30 dozen Unhand
London Teas, Tulip shape

1 crate, 60 pairs, C C Ewers and Basins, and 22% dozen
Unhand London Teas, Tulip shape

2 crates, each 72 dozen, W G Twiffers, 1-9 Soups, first
quality, and 20 dozen, W G Muffins, 5-mch, first quality

1 crate, 20 dozen, W G Jugs, best, and 15 dozen Unhand
London Teas

London Teas
2 crates, each 116 W G Covered Dishes
1 crate, 100 W G Muffins, 7-inch, and 10 dozen do 5-in..h
3 crates, each 40 pair W G Ewers and Basins; 34 W G
Chambers and Covers, and 7½ dozen, Unhand, W G Lon-2 crates, each W G Flat Dishes. Terms cash.

Catalonia Wine, Direct Importation, ex Rosina. BY CLIFFORD & MATHEWES,

Auctioneers, No. 56 Broad street.
Will be sold at suction on TUESDAY next, 12th instant,
at United States Bonded Warehouse, on North Atlantic
Wharf, at 11 o'clock,
25-fifths of a port pipe of CATALONIA WINE, 25 gallons each 25-tenths of a port pipe of Catalonia Wine, 12 gallons Terms cash.

AGRICULTURAL.

BRUCE'S FERTILIZER. PER TON OF 2000 LBS., CASH \$75 per ton of 2000 lbs., credit to 1st Novamber. 1867, payable by approved factor's acceptances, with interest at 7 per cent. For sale by March 6 RAVENEL & CO.

COTTON SEED! COTTON SEED! 200 BUSHELS SEA ISLAND COTTON SEED.
The Cotton sold for \$1 60 cents per pound. For WM. GURNEY,
March 5 8 No. 102 East Bay. BELLEVUE SEA ISLAND COTTON

SEED FOR SALE. TT HAS PRODUCED THE LARGEST YIELD WITHIN

SUPER-PHOSPHATE

LIME.

TO COTTON PLANTERS. THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE IN AN-THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to Planters and Farmers that they are
prepared to furnish a superior article of SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, manufactured expressly for them,
and which they can warrant to contain all the elements
necessary to insure a rapid and mature growth of any
crop to which it may be applied.

Terms—Sirty dollars per ton cash, or sixty-five dollars
per ton—one quarter cash, and balance 15th December,
with approved factors' acceptance, with interest at 7 per
cent from date of puschase.

LITTLE & MARSHALL,

Agricultural Implement Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 140 Meeting street. February 18 1mo Opposite Pavilion Hotel,

BAUGH'S The Emperor Louis Napoleon and Queen Victoria, from the advantages of their position, should be considered good authorities in matters per-

always been beneficial—the only difficulty being to obtain a genuine article. Before offering BAUGH'S PHOSPHATE on the market the last season, I submitted it for analysis to Professor Shepard, of the South Carolina Medical College, who fully endorsed it, and hisopinion has now been verified by actual experiment by our own Planters, whose testimony I have of the superior excellency of this Phosphate, especially in the culture of Cotton, in insuring a good stand.

J. N. ROBSON, Agent,



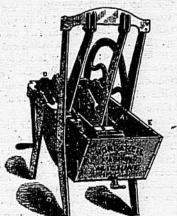
CHARLESTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

NO. 140 MEETING STREET.

DLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, HORSE HOSE Corn Mills, Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters Cotton, Corn and Garden Seed Planters Grain Cradles, Sythes and Suaths Shovels, Spades, Forks and Hoes Rice and Grain Fan Mills Hand and Grain Fan Mills
Hand and Power Cotton Gins
Horse Powers—of all kinds
Resping Machines, Threshing Machines
Grain Separators and Cleaners.

AGENTS FOR THE INGERSOLL HAND-POWER

COTTON PRESS.



AGENTS FOR THE

NONPAREIL WASHING MACHINE LITTLE & MARSHALL, NO. 140 MEETING STREET. CHARLESTON, S. C.

> DRUGS AND MEDICINES. JUST RECEIVED,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

A Large and carefully selected Stock

CHEMICALS, Section 30. Prohibits a second bankruptcy, unses by consent of creditors—except where the WHICH IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

AT REDUCED PRICES.

OUR MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS ARE IMPORT-ED directly from Manufactories, under the super-vision of experienced Chemists, which enables us to re-commend them as pure and reliable in strength.

We keep on hand all articles to be found in a first-class Drug Store. Fresh additions are received by every PRESCRIPTIONS carefully put up.

E. H. KELLERS & CO., No. 131 MEETING STREET,

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT Orangeburg, S. C. Terms \$2 per annum, in ad-During the spring and fall seasons extra copies of the ORANGEBURG NEWS will be circulated for the benefit of our advertising patrons.

Contract Advertisements inserted on the most liberal

SAMUEL DIBBLE, Editor Orangeburg News, terms. Address February 25 Orangeburg, S. C. Greenville Mountaineer, LARGE WEEKLY, IS ISSUED EVERY THURS-

G. E. ELFORD, Editors.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

At a Regular Monthly Meeting of the Palmetto Tire Engine Company, held at their Hall on the evening of the 4th inst., the following Presmble and Resolutions Death has again stricken down a brother in our midst.

He who lately stood amongst us buoyant with health, and full of the promise of future usefulness, has been called to fill an untimely grave. Azrael, the Angel of De the had marked him for his own, and with scarce an alido nition hurried him to the tomb. Not the strength of manhood, nor the anxious care of his family, could save him from that death to which the Almighty Ruler has doomed all mankind. As a member of our Company has had endeared himself to all by his unobtrusive depuris ment; by his excellent principles of action, and by the marked fidelity with which he discharged the duties @

Treasurer, friend, and fireman. Treasurer, friend, and freman.

Resolved, That the Palmetto Fire Engine Company deplors the early decease of their Brother Fireman, the late JOHN A. ARMNIRONG, and deeply feel the loss they have sustained in his death.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased, and tender them our considered their heavy bereavement.

Resolved, That in token of respect for the memory our deceased brother member, the munal bedge of mourning be worn for thirty days, and that a page is our Minute Book be dedicated to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions to its memory mitted to his family and myllished in Tay Days.

THOMAS O'KEEPE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES. CONSIGNEES BY THE STEAMSHIP discharging cargo at North Atlantic wharf, Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at owners risk and expense. STEEET BBOTHERS & CO.,

of wast known in the AST BEAUFORT DISTRICT COMMON PLEAS -WM. F. HUTSON VS. WM. HAZZARD WING.-APPLI-CATION TO RESTORE JUDGMENT.—It appearing to my satisfaction that the defendant in this car beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that he do appear and answer the application within thirty days, or an order for leave to restore will be made by default. March 1, 1867. T. G. BUCKNER

March 6 6,11,18,25 C. C. P. Beaufort District. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN plication will be made to the Court of Common leas at its next session for Charleston District, for Charter of Incorporation of "THE HOMESTEAD BUILD. ING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION."

February 27 SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE WE PROpose to furnish LABORERS of all classes for Fig. Railroads, Shop, Garden, Store, Hotel or gen

Persons desiring employment will call at No. 508 Eing street; and all orders for Laborers will be promptly med, and satisfactory reference given.

February 23 Imo S. B. HALL & CO. AT BEAUTIFUL HAIR CHEVALIERS LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair iressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hairurs, and at my office, No. 1128 Broadway, New

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. DOWIE & MOIRE, No. 151 Meeting street Opposite Charleston Hotal.

CALVARY BAPTIST O UROH, CHARLES TON.—The Members (colored) or this Church were reg-ularly dismissed from the three White Bentlet Churches of this City, to form a separate Church. They are worbetween Meeting and King. They have purchased a lot. and are soliciting contributions to enable them to erect a

House of Worship They are believed to be plous and worthy persons, and their object is respectfully commended to all who have the ability and disposition to aid such enterprises. The following members of the said Church have been authorized to make collections : CHARLES SWALLS, TROMAS A. DAVIS, EDWARD HAIG, DAVIEL D. MCALPIN, JOHN BES.

and SAMUEL STEWARD. Charleston, S. C., June 27, 1886. Rev. LUCIUS CUTHRERT. Pastor Citadel Square Church, Rev. E. T. WINKLES,

Pastor United Church. James Tupper, William 8. Henery, William G. Whilden, Descons Citadel Square January 4

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES. OLD EYES nade new, without Speciacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York.

AS WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. W. ITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.

#FELMORE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPA-NY .- CHARLESTON, February 27th, 1867 .- A. Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE will be paid to the Stockholders on and after this date, in partial liquidation from Assets realized. Also a return of the Asset ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, with interest, and the Assessment Notes of \$4 per Share, now hold by the Com

Stockholders will be required to present their Stock Certificates. By order of the Board of Directors JOS PPH WHILDEN, STAR Secretary and Tressurer,

NOTICE TO MARINERS .- CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. C. TURNER, H. M.

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 5, 1888.

February 7 AT THE HEALING POOL AND HOUSE OF MERCY.-HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for Young Men, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE. with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKHLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ...

ATTIFICIAL EYES. ARTIFICIAL HU-MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Dra P. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THIS

SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instananeous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the III effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley street, New York. BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

TODD & RAFFERTY. ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS. Office and Works, Paterson, New Jersey

WAREHOUSE, No. 4 DEY STREET, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND PORT!

ABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS; Fix.,
Hamp, Tow, Oakum and Rope Machinery; Shafting,
Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass Castings of all Minds;
Latches, Planing Machines, Drills; Shaping, Slotting and
Boring Machines; Gear Cutters; Centreing, Milling and
Boit Cutting Machines; Chucks of all kinds; Leather
and Rubber Belting; Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, and
General Supplies for Railroads and other Machine Shops;
Judson & Snuw's Patent Governors. Saw Mills, Cotton and Rubber Belting; Jaco General Supplies for Railroads and other Machine Shops; Judson & Snow's Patent Governors. Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, Presses, &c., constantly on hand.

TODD & RAFFERTY,

No. 4 Day street, M. Y.

TAVE RN-KEEPERS'NOTICE. OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL A LL TAVERN-KEEPERS, AND PERSONS RETAIL-ING spirituous liquors, within the city limits, who have not executed their bonds and taken out the proper cards to show that they have license to sell, will be re-ported as not complying with the law, after Monday, 5th.

Those who have cards are hereby notified to have the same placed in a conspicuous place in the window. All failing to observe this notice will also be reported, after the above-mentioned time.

W. H. SMITH, March 2 Clerk of Council. FIRE LOAN.

MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON.

CITY HALL, November 9, 1866.

A LL PERSONS DESIROUS OF REBUILDING IN THE
Burnt Districts and Waste Places of the City, under "An Act of the General Assembly, giving authority
to the City Council of Charleston to proceed in the matter of a Fire Loan, with a view to aid in building up the
City anew," are hereby notified that the form of application for loans can be obtained at the office of the Cisri
of Council, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All applications must be filed in the above mentioned.

ffice, as the Committee will meet every Monday to consider the same.

By order of the Mayor W. E. SMITH,

By order of the Mayor November 10 W. H. SMITH, OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR.

CITY HALL, March 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED
that the Monthly Beturns for the month of February past, in compliance with the Tax Ordinance, ratified
on the 28th day of December, 1866, must be made on or
before the 15th instant.

D. C. GIBSON,

March 1. 13 City Assess.